Gazette of the United States.

A *NATIONAL PAPER*, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 34, *NORTH FIFTH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 63 of Vol. IV.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1793. [Whole No. 385.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Friday, December 28.

REDUCTION OF THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. Steele, agreeably to notice, called up his motion, which is in the following words: "Reſolved, that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill, to reduce the military eſtabliſhment of the United ſtates to regiments or corps, conſiſting each of non-commiſſioned officers, privates, and muſicians, wtih ſuch proportion of commiſſioned officers, as the Preſident may think proper to continue in ſervice; and to repeal ſo much of an act paſſed the 5th of March, 1792, intitled "An act for making further and more effectual proviſion for the protection of the frontiers of the United States," as may contravene this intention.

Mr. Steele declared he did not riſe to ſay much on this motion. The opinions of members muſt be made up from obſervations on facts that have come within their own knowledge, therefore, what he could advance, he did not ſuppoſe, would change their opinions. The houſe is in poſſeſſion of the motion, and every member ſtands reſponſible to his conſtituents, and to his own conſcience for the part he ſhall act upon it.

He prefaced ſome obſervations on the nature of governments in the progreſs of their adminiſtration. Time brings abuſes into moſt, and he never was ſo ſanguine, he ſaid, as to expect, that the federal government would be exempt from them. But when abuſes did creep into the adminiſtration of a government, ſilence he conſidered as criminal, and a quiet acquieſcence worſe;—a free people, however, were incapable of ſeeing them without remonſtrating, and the people of America poſſeſſed enough of the true ſpirit of freemen, not to ſuffer the progreſs of a ruinous war ſyſtem, or to bear the burthen impoſed on them to ſupport expenſive projects of ambition without remonſtrating. The people of the United States are peaceful, they are attached from education and habit to regularity and peace; he was ſorry, he ſaid, that part of our adminiſtration did not appear to be guided by the ſame ſpirit. Chimerical projects had been ſet on foot without regard to the public opinion;—armies have been raiſed and maintained without affording protection to the frontiers, and the expence of this ſyſtem has juſtly rouſed the indignation of our citizens. The motto of a republic ſhould be 'Economy and Peace.' With theſe cardinal qualities, any nation may be happy, without them no government can be tolerable. He ſhould proceed, he ſaid, to enquire how far they had dictated the meaſures of our government. For this purpoſe he turned to the approbations, for the purpoſe of defraying the expences of the Indian war. He read ſome notes, taken from the exiſting laws of appropriation and the eſtimate preſented for the enſuing year, from which it appeared, That

For 1789, 137,000 dolls. were appropriated for the war dep. & 20,000 for treaties.

90,	181,792	20,000
91,	702,885 74cts.	20,000
92,	1,205,949 76	25,000
93,	1,171,719	50,000

Making a total of 3,534,347 : 200 for the ſupport of the ſyſtem ſince the eſtabliſhment of this young government. He invited the houſe to take notice of this enormous ſum; the public, he ſaid, had done ſo already; and this money had been or was to be appropriated without ſcarcely enquiring how former appropriations had been applied. He hoped the houſe would do ſomething to check this growing evil; if they did not, he ſhould invite, he ſaid, the Secretary at war himſelf, to take a retroſpect for 20 years into the hiſtory of the frontier, and enquire into the expence of defending it when the defence was entruſted to each individual ſtate, and to compare that expence with what has already been incurred under the preſent ſyſtem. It would be difficult, he ſaid, to point out and juſtify the cauſes of their material difference. There was no good reaſon why ſo expenſive a ſyſtem as that now purſued ſhould be neceſſary; and if the expences of the war-department could not be reduced, the country, he conceived, would not be able to bear them.

His motion was intended, and his motives in making it, were, to afford effectual protection to the frontier, to diminiſh the expence at preſent incurred for that object, and apply the ſavings to the reduction of the public debt. He was firmly of opinion that if an economical ſyſtem was purſued, the defence of the frontiers could be effected and a ſinking fund eſtabliſhed that would begin to operate 4 or 5 years ſooner than was at preſent contemplated by the ſecretary of the treaſury, and that without any additional tax. He could not approve of any ſinking fund that muſt be entirely ſupported by new taxes—much leſs of one which was to depend ſolely on loans.

He next turned to the mode of warfare adopted ſince the eſtabliſhment of the federal government againſt the Indians. The hiſtory of the frontier from Braddock's defeat to the preſent day amply proved, that regular armies are improper for that kind of war. If this hiſtory had been attended to, and the fate of that commander had been conſidered and placed to its true cauſe, three millions of dollars and many valuable lives might have been ſaved to the United States. A regular army is an expenſive machine, and in its operations unwieldy and tardy, compoſed of men without the neceſſary enterprize, conſtitution and activity to combat a ſavage foe, accuſtomed to fatigue and fighting for their all.

He quoted a paſſage from a communication from the Secretary of war himſelf to the houſe, to ſhew the opinion he entertained of the enemy. Their ſobriety and activity, and our ignorance of the country and mode of warfare. The houſe, he ſaid, had not ſufficiently attended to the inadequateneſs of regular armies in oppoſition to ſuch an enemy, as demonſtrated by experience, and that pernicious facility of borrowiug had induced to paſs with too little difficulty appropriation upon appropriation, to purſue it. If taxes had been demanded to make theſe proviſions perhaps the legiſlature, he ſuggeſted, would have been more cautious how they proceeded.

He again adverted to the mode of warfare which regular armies neceſſitated; one expedition can only be effected in one year, and indeed, it had been found, that even one could not be accompliſhed this year; but one expedition could afford no effectual protection to the frontier. Beſides the motions of a regular army are eaſily watched and known; Indians, well knowing when to expect their enemy, will collect in full force, and beat us as they have done, and will do again, if the ſame ſyſtem is purſued,

He was of opinion, that if ſuch a meaſure would be admiſſible on principles of benevolence and policy, that the Indian war might be formed to the ſtate of Kentucky, and completely terminated, for one half of the ſum now about to be appropriated to ſupport the preſent futile ſyſtem. He appealed for the juſtice of the poſition to thoſe gentlemen acquainted with the feelings and habits of the people of that ſtate.

Upon the ſucceſs of his motion he conceived the ſucceſs of the war depended. Regular troops could never fight in the woods. If the ſyſtem is not changed the war will be a ſeven or ten years war. Active and enterpriſing frontier militia alone were equal to oppoſing Indians.

In his motion, as offered, there was, he ſaid, a blank for the number of regiments to remain on foot. He ſhould propoſe, at a proper time, he intimated, to fill this blank up with *two*, which would give 2120 privates, regulars, quite enough, even if the Preſident ſhould think it neceſſary to garriſon all the poſts which have been eſtabliſhed for the protection of the frontiers.

He enumerated theſe poſt as follows:

Fayette, Hamilton, Stuben, Knox, Tammany, Telfair, Harmar, Franklin, Jefferſon, St. Clair, Marietta, Maſſachuſetts, Matthews and Knoxville.

Abandoning the ſyſtem of active expeditions by regular troops, and giving to each of theſe an equal portion of the 2128 men, compoſing the two regiments, each poſt would be protected by 152 privates. This number would be quite ſufficient, and greater than that now defending ſome of thoſe poſts: But he wiſhed it left diſcretionary with the Preſident to diſtribute them.

He ſtated, that the only objecton of the ſecretary at war, even to employing the militia in this war, was the expence. He wiſhed to refute that objecton, and went into a reaſoning of ſome length on the ſubject. Regular troops, when inliſted, muſt be paid, cloathed, &c. during the whole time of their inliſtment, whether in actual ſervice or not; the militia, tho' more expenſive while on foot; yet being on the ſpot, executing an expedition in forty or fifty days, then returning to their homes, and immediately on their return being out of pay, would be found in the end much leſs expenſive as well as much more effectual. Five expeditions, he computed, could be made in each year by a militia on or near the frontier, and 30,000 dollars he ſet down as ſufficient to pay the expence of each of theſe expeditions.

To give an idea of the expence of regular troops, and to ſhew the alarming progreſs of expeuce on this ſcore, ſince the eſtabliſhment of the new government, he gave the following items from appropriation laws paſt, and reports of eſtimates of what will be neceſſary for the enſuing year.

Contingencies for the War Department.

For 790	including expreſſes, &c	3 000
	91	5 000
	92	20 000
Eſtimate for	93	50 000

Quarter Maſter's Department.

Appropriations for	1790	15 000
	91	25 000
	92	50 000
Eſtimate for	93	100 000

Hoſpital Department.

Appropriations for	1790	1 000
	91	1 635 20
	92	6 000
Eſtimate for	93	25 000

Ordnance Department.

Appropriations for	1790	7646 66
	91	6303 66
	92	7204 64
Eſtimate for	93	23,835 64

The proviſion for the laſt mentioned department, he conceived, bore a very ludicrous appearance. He conſidered it as abſurd to attempt fighting Indians with artillery. Not all the artillery of Europe would avail againſt ſuch a foe. He could not ſee that either reaſon or policy would warrant an appropriation of upwards of 23,000 dollars in the preſent ſeſſion for the purchaſe of artillery for ſuch a war. And added that it ſeemed ſtrange, that the ordnance procured by the United States to carry on the Britiſh war had not been ſufficient to defend the Frontier garriſons, without calling upon the government to appropriate in four years the ſum of 44,988 dollars for this purpoſe.

He next turned to the pay, ſubſiſtence and cloathing the troops. He premiſed on this head, that it was well worth conſidering, whether thoſe articles kept up an exact proportion with the encreaſe of the troops, in the items he ſhall give;—they certainly ſhould, he conceived. If the proportion of the ſums latterly appropriated according to eſtimates for theſe articles proved greater, there muſt be, he contended, abuſe ſomewhere, and it certainly is the duty of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to examine where the blame lies.

Pay of the Troops		Subſiſtence.
Appro. 90	59,028	42,552
91	74,916	59,787
92	102,686	119,688
Eſti. for 93	304,308	312,567 75
Cloathing.		Total.
24,440		126.020
23,772 80		158,475 80
48,000		270,374
112,000		728,875 75

He was at ſome loſs to account for the want of proportion in the items above ſtated, compared with the number of troops employed,—perhaps more officers were under pay than the public ſervice required; theſe things deſerve thorough inveſtigation.

He proceeded to ſhew what would be ſaved to the United States by a change of ſyſtem. He ſhewed, by a quotation from a report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, that it was the opinion of that officer, that the current ſervice of the enſuing year would probably require the whole of the revenue; but that he contemplates a valuable ſurplus for the redemption of the debt ſhould a termination be put to the Indian war. He made ſome obſervations on the importance of redeeming the public debt, as ſpeedily as poſſible, and complimented the Secretary of the Treaſury, in reſpect to the diſpoſition he had ſhewn on this ſubject.

He was of opinion, that with peace and economy the reſources of the country would be ſufficient to accompliſh its total redemption in ten years, by purchaſes and regular inſtalment payments.—Under the preſent ſyſtem of warfare, a beginning cannot be made without levying a new tax, and a new tax cannot be granted, until the abuſes of the war department are conſidered and corrected.

He proceeded to ſhew the economical effect of the reduction he propoſed, on our finances, by comparing the appropriation of 92 with the eſtimate for 93 for the war department.

Contingent Expences,

As ſettled at the treaſury,		
1792,	10,229	
Per eſtimate 1793,	50,000	
Difference		39,771
Quarter-Maſter's Department.		
1792,	50,000	
1793,	100,000	
Difference		50,000
Hoſpital Department.		
1792,	6,000	
1793,	25,000	
Difference		19,000
Forage for Cavalry, &c.		
1792,	4,152	
1793,	44,856	
Difference		40,704

Ordnance Department.

The whole proviſion for this department, he conceived, might go out however, to purſue his plan, he took the difference.

1792,	7,204,640	
1793,	23,135,649	
Difference		16,631

[*See laſt page.*]

From the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

No. VI.

VINDICATION OF MR. JEFFERSON.

I DID not expect, after my laſt paper, that the public would have been longer wearied, at leaſt upon the ſame terms, with a continuation of thoſe invectives which have for ſome time paſt been iſſued, through the Gazette of the United States, from a writer under the ſignature of Catullus. I thought I had placed the point in controverſy between us in ſuch a light, as muſt compel him to bring it immediately to a cloſe. But this writer has diſappointed my reaſonable expectations, in this reſpect, by ſhewing that he was capable not only of a malignant aſperſion, of the character in queſtion, but likewiſe of a ſhameleſs effrontery in the mode of conducting the diſcuſſion.*

The impartial public will however take into view, on each ſide the object of this controverſy. They will mark its commencement, and its ſeveral ſtages; the nature of the charges exhibited and of their ſupport, together with the preſent dilemma of the writer. They will likewiſe pardon the trouble I ſhall give them, in purſuing him through every ſhift. A ſtrict analyſis of his performance may perhaps render ſome ſervice, otherwiſe than by the mere exculpation of the citizen aſſailed. The merits of the aſſailant are now likewiſe before them, and of which it may tend eventually to fix a more preciſe eſtimate, than has heretofore been furniſhed.

Whether it would be prudent for the author of Catullus to give his name to the public, and take on himſelf the credit of thoſe performances, which bear that ſignature, he alone ſhould decide. He poſſeſſes the right to act in this reſpect as he pleaſes, and no perſon can deprive him of it. There is a difference between a ſuſpicion and the confeſſion of guilt, which every culprit may avail himſelf of. To ſubmit to the judgment of his peers, after the charge ſhall be fairly eſtabliſhed againſt him, by evidence he has endeavored to repel, is all that can be required from even the moſt profligate of men.

Yet if truth had been the ſole object in view, in the immediate point of diſcuſſion between us, I was, and ſtill am perſuaded, I had placed it within the reach of fair and eaſy attainment. And the mode ſuggeſted in my laſt ſeemed to be proper, as it might reſpect either the putative or any other author of thoſe pieces. Were the public intereſted in the charges exhibited againſt the Secretary of State, ſuppoſing they contained in them any thing culpable? If they were not, why trouble them with what, in that view, muſt be deemed the effect of a mere perſonal animoſity? And if they were, will it be honorable for the author, when his facts are denied, his veracity queſtioned, and a fair mode of inveſtigation pointed out, to ſculk behind a maſk, and deny himſelf to any one, even the moſt humble of his fellow-citizens? All that can be deemed neceſſary for the eſtabliſhment of truth is, that ſome perſon, in whom the public can confide, ſhould be announced, that he might accompany the author, whether Mr. Hamilton, or any other perſon, to the proper ſource, for the purpoſe of obtaining from it an authentic copy of the original. Would the grade or ſtation of the character thus notified, be it what it might, encreaſe or diminiſh the confidence of the public in the reſult, provided it were ſuitable in other reſpects? and in the ſituation of the author, aſſerting at one time one thing, and at another yielding it up, perpetually ſhifting his ground and owning himſelf guilty of palpable inaccuracy, and of courſe of miſrepreſentation, might it not rather have been expected, he would have caught with avidity at the opportunity furniſhed, of eſtabliſhing what was in reality the truth, as the means of preſerving in ſome degree the appearance of candor with the public?

And will the author of theſe pieces leave us in ſuſpenſe, upon the important concerns of his veracity and fame, until they ſhall have gained the attention of the character, at whom they have been principally pointed? Would it be proper for the Secretary of State, to lay bare the files of his department, and publiſh a ſecret document even in his own defence? For although perhaps of but little importance in the preſent inſtance, circumſtanced as things now are, yet in relation to thoſe rules, which ſhould be obſerved in the government of a public office, might it not ſubject him to the imputation urged with ſuch propriety againſt the Secretary of the Treaſury, in caſe theſe publications have proceeded from him? Can no other mode then be deviſed that might tend to relieve him from this painful embarraſſment? I can ſuggeſt none; perhaps his own ingenuity may be more fertile; but to me it appears probable that unleſs this delicacy with reſpect to rank ſhould be diſpenſed with, his ſituation muſt continue to be an unpleaſant one. The mind of man is naturally active, and diſpoſed to purſue its object; it will form ſome concluſion relative to this attack and its author. To the claims of fair and honorable indulgence it will yield its prompt and ready aſſent; but when charges are exhibited againſt the character of a reſpectable citizen, facts aſſerted which are not ſupported, and the obvious means of proof when pointed out ſhrunk from, upon a mere point of etiquette, faſhionable as is the age in which we live, they muſt recoil with accumulated force upon the aſſailant. I have I preſume, ſhewn in a former paper that upon any ſtatement yet given, if its true import only were regarded, there was in reality no impropriety in the ſentiment aſcribed to Mr. Jefferſon. Let it be admitted, for the ſake of argument, that he adviſed Congreſs upon the proſpect of the failure of punctuality, in the payments, to agree to the tranſfer of the debt from the French court, to the Dutch company; that he even originated the propoſition, and preſented it to their view, without an alternative, wherein was the impropriety? Is a nation inhibited by any principle of morality, from borrowing money for the moſt neceſſary purpoſes, in caſe there is a poſſibility of failing in the repayment, preciſely at the time ſtipulated? If this were the caſe, how can the original loans, of the whole foreign debt from France and Holland, be juſtified? The proſpect of ultimate reimburſement, whilſt the iſſue of the conteſt, and our independence were at ſtake, was certainly more diſtant and equivocal, than after that happy event was accompliſhed, and the whole reſources of one of the moſt extenſive, fertile and productive countries in the world, under our command. Yet although doubts may have exiſted whether, under thoſe circumſtances any perſon would lend, I believe no one ever heſitated, whether if we could, we would borrow. How can the practice of our own government in borrowing money in Holland, from one ſet of men to pay the intereſt becoming due to another at the very period of this letter be juſtified? In ſhort I take it to be well eſtabliſhed, that if there be a moral competency, at the time a propoſition for a loan is made, for fulfilling the propoſed ſtipulations, there cannot be any impropriety in the meaſure. The turpitude conſiſts in not doing afterwards what we have it in our power to do. Did Mr. Jefferſon give any admonition to his countrymen to this effect? Did he adviſe them not to pay the debt, or to relax in any degree, in their efforts, for that purpoſe?

In fact, a change of the debt in ſome ſhape or other, either by the negociation of the French court, or the Congreſs, with money-lenders in Holland, ſeemed to be the neceſſary conſequence of the relative ſituation and intereſts of the ſeveral parties. France was diſtreſſed for money. Nearly exhauſted by a laborious effort, in favor of our independence, and daily impoveriſhed by an expenſive court and profligate miniſter, ſhe graſped with avidity at every reſource, however trifling, to ſupport her declining credit. Our debt was becoming due by large inſtalments. To indulge us was beyond her power; to have claimed it, would have ſtained our national character with ingratitude. On the other hand, we were at the time unable to pay. Our requiſitions were ſlighted—our government was feeble and without reſource. But we poſſeſſed beyond a doubt, under wiſe arrangements, the means of fulfilling more extenſive engagements, and the ſage and deliberate councils of our country, were rapidly maturing that important change in our ſyſtem, which muſt give us the command of thoſe reſources. Holland, therefore, in this ſituation, became the object of both parties. To the exigencies of France ſhe could yield relief; to us ſhe could give time. Was it not then natural, we ſhould look to that quarter, for the means of ſatisfying our ally, and relieving us from embarraſſment?

In the propoſition for a new arrangement with another party, the door would be open for ſtipulations in every reſpect more ſuitable to us. The reimburſement of the principal, which was becoming due by great inſtalments to France, was the true cauſe which endangered our punctuality. With the Dutch, this inconvenience might be guarded againſt. To protract the repayment to a diſtant day, has been heretofore as deſirable to them as eligible for us. And that this was the object contemplated by Mr. Jefferſon, no reaſonable man can doubt. In this point of view, his conduct was not only ſtrictly proper, but highly laudable; and nothing but the moſt fallacious ſtatement could throw the ſmalleſt ſhadow of doubt on it.—This has been attempted in the inſtance before us, by ſuppreſſing the eſſential difference between the time, at which the old debt was, and that at which the new debt might be made payable; and like every other attempt dictated by the motives which govern Catullus, muſt recoil on the author.

To me it has appeared perfectly immaterial, which of the expedients was that of Mr. Jefferſon—for I can conceive no poſſible impropriety in either; nothing but what was warranted by the moſt delicate ſentiment of honor, and the practice of our government, from the declaration of independence to the preſent day. Upon principle, therefore, I ſhould not have noticed a difference. I did it for the ſake of truth, and to ſhew, that whilſt he wiſhed the accommodation of his own country, it was in a manner that might do juſtice, and evince our gratitude to the French nation. I did it likewiſe, for the purpoſe of ſhewing the fallacy of the writer, and his eagerneſs to wound that gentleman's fame, by every plauſible miſrepreſentation in his power. Upon the whole, therefore, I muſt conſider this, as one of the moſt illiberal and contemptible efforts, to injure the character of a reſpectable citizen, that has occurred. That the ground has been in every reſpect the moſt trifling and frivolous that could be, and that nothing but a great deal of malice againſt principles, as well as the perſon entertaining them, could have given birth to it; unleſs Catullus ſhall demonſtrate that malice cannot exiſt in the ſame mind againſt both, at the ſame time. I ſhall conclude this paper by obſerving, how much it is to be wiſhed, this writer would exhibit himſelf to the public view, that we might behold in him a living monument of that immaculate purity, to which he pretends, and which ought to diſtinguiſh ſo bold and arrogant a cenſor of others.

* *This, it is to be hoped, will be deemed a ſufficient apology to the public, for departing from the reſolution with which the laſt number was cloſed.*

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

WE have ſeen in a late paper, under the *conſpicuous* article of COMMUNICATIONS, ſome general remarks which appear deſigned by *their author* to excite *ſuſpicion* in the minds of the people, with regard to their ſervants acting under the general government. Such vague inſinuations are not likely to anſwer any valuable purpoſe, and evidently proceed from the painful paſſion of *envy*, that rankles in the mind of him who is grieved at the ſucceſs of certain public meaſures, and the well-earned fame of thoſe who planned them. If this *mighty* honeſt patriot knows of any abuſes committed by the ſervants of the public, why does he not point them out, and ſpeak in language that can be underſtood?

Generally ſpeaking, the number of *reformers* for each of the ſtates, is about equal to thoſe who wiſh to get into places of public truſt; and in order to effect their purpoſe, they ſet *themſelves* up as the *organs* of the people. Your writer appears to be of this claſs, and whatever his pretenſions may be to the contrary, he has diſcovered himſelf to be no great friend to the government or to the union, by the following ſentence—"A delegate three or four, or ſeven or eight hundred miles off, at a place ſeldom viſited by an acquaintance, ſcarcely ever by a rival, *eſcapes much of the reſponſibility* felt by members *of a local* legiſlature."

From the nature of the union, and the real or ſuppoſed ſeparate ſtate intereſts, there is little reaſon to fear that the movements of the general government will not be carefully watched; and it is not probable that the vigilance ſo much recommended, is likely to be changed into ſupineneſs.

We ſhall not be diſpleaſed if the members of the legiſlature of the United States will watch one another; and the organization of the *Treaſury Department* is known to excel any thing of the kind in the individual ſtates, with reſpect to guards and checks on the conduct of the perſons immediately concerned.

It is believed that the people have much more to fear from mal-adminiſtration in the ſtate, than in the national government; but our *buſy* politicians are ſo much engaged in taking care of the latter, that they appear to neglect the former.

Theſe gentlemen are conſtantly finding fault with the proviſion made for the public debt; notwithſtanding every ſtate had a funding ſyſtem under the old confederation, that taken together, coſt the people double the expence of the preſent one. They endeavor to make us believe they ſpeak the ſentiments of the people; but the fact is otherwiſe, and there is reaſon to believe that ſuch men have no *juſt* ideas of credit, either public or private.

The National Bank is alſo a terrible eyeſore, and is to deſtroy every thing; yet if we may judge of the opinions of the people from the acts of their legiſlatures, the buſineſs of banking does not appear unpopular, but directly the contrary; for almoſt every ſtate in the union has authorized ſuch eſtabliſhments.

How the public "gave away four millions" that is ſaid to have been made by the bank ſubſcription, and which it is acknowledged *they never poſſeſſed*, is a matter that requires explanation.——Your's,

AN ENEMY TO MOONSHINE POLITICIANS.

Foreign Affairs.

ROME, September 29.

IN this place the friends of the French are more numerous than you can imagine, and the people want nothing but a leader to cruſh the Papal authority, and reſcue themſelves from ſuperſtition and oppreſſion.

Four thouſand men were laſt week raiſed, and ordered to the banks of the Tyber. They deſired to know for what purpoſe they were embodied, but their requiſition was denied. However, having come to the knowledge that they were to embark for the purpoſe of aſſiſting the Auſtrians to fight againſt the liberties of France, thoſe Citizen Soldiers to a man laid down their arms, and ſold their regimentals to the Jews.

The ſtatue of St Peter, in St. Peter's church has been ſtript of its gorgeous and coſtly apparel, in which the Saint is annually dreſſed, in compliment to the birth day of his Holineſs the Pope. He now appears in deep mourning, lamenting the misfortunes of Louis!—The Pope and his Cardinals have put on ſackcloth and aſhes, and the ſtatue of Paſquin is covered daily with ſatirical poems againſt his Holineſs and his friends, which in days of yore would have been by the ignorant pronounced—blaſphemous!

LISLE, October 10.

The fire of the enemy ceaſed on the morning of the 6th, but they did not abandon the villages of Fives, Helemmes, Anappe, and other places in the neighborhood till the 8th.

They began their entrenchments, on Tueſday, Sept. 25th. Nothing could be more beautiful or better diſpoſed than their works, and every one who has ſeen them is aſtoniſhed that they were able to form them in ſuch a ſhort ſpace of time. The batteries roſe one above another in gradation, at the diſtance of 100 paces from each other, and they were ſo ſtrong, that 15,000 men could not have diſlodged the Auſtrians. The loſs which they have occaſioned to this city is eſtimated at ſix millions.

PARIS, October 12.

M. Manuel viſited Louis XVI. the day before yeſterday, and informed him that he was no longer a King. "I notified to him (ſays he) the foundation of the republic, and told him, that although he ceaſed to be a ſovereign, he might ſtill be a good citizen. He did not appear to be in the leaſt ſhocked at his ſituation.—Louis is no more affected with his lot as a priſoner, than he was as that of a King.

"I ſpoke to him of our conqueſts: I told him of the capture of Spire; of the ſurrender of Chamberry, Nice, &c. and I announced to him that the fall of Kings was as near at hand as that of the Laws.

"I alſo told him, that every precaution ſhould be taken for his ſafety; but that he might depend upon being treated with all that humanity which a free nation ever exhibits towards a citizen, who is unfortunate enough to be a priſoner." This triumph over fallen royalty is contemptible, and betokens a mean and ungenerous mind.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

GAUDET, PRESIDENT.

Read an Addreſs from the Society of the Friends of Liberty and Equality, formed at Chamberry:—

Legiſlators of the World!

The Society of the Friends of Liberty and Equality aſſembled at Chamberry, proud of the rights which they have recovered; liberated by your genius, and the courage of your warriors; tender you their thanks and their acknowledgments. Like you we have loved republicaniſm—Like you we are inflamed with all the fires of citizenſhip—Like you we execrate the memory of kings; and like you we have ſworn never again to acknowledge their authority.

Legiſlators, our hearts yet bleed with the torments we have ſuffered; the ſhocking captivity in which we have groaned, which is conſtantly in our remembrance, and which will ſerve as the eternal aliment of our patriotiſm.—O King of Jeruſalem and of Cyprus! too long thy Satellites have weighed down our hearts, with their iron yoke: it is broken, thanks to the French; we have trampled it under our feet; and to thee we ſend it as a preſent, to whom it belongs; though fugitives and baſe ſlaves may dare in the mean time to diſhonor by their preſence this land of liberty: they ſhall prove what Freemen can do, united with the terrible phalanx of the French Republic, with whom they will, ere long, form but one and the ſame family.—Thou art appalled without doubt, VICTOR AMADEUS, at the news of their victory—Thy throne is tottering, and well mayeſt thou tremble—It will ſoon fall, like thoſe of other deſpots, and thy projects will diſappear with thy ſcepter. We no longer conſider ourſelves as thy ſubjects—we will have no more kings—we will have no more maſters. We have ſworn to be free, and we will be ſo; for we prefer death to a return to ſlavery.

French Legiſlators, Savoy, liberated by your goodneſs, expreſſes a ſupreme deſire for her reunion with the French Republic. Already the Society, compoſed of more than twelve hundred citizens, has deputed one hundred of its members, who, armed with the light of reaſon and of liberty, go to congratulate all the inhabitants of the towns and the country on their regeneration, and their impreſcriptible rights.—Soon the faithful interpreters of their ſentiments will aſſemble at Chamberry, there to expreſs their mind; their vow, without doubt will be the ſame as ours; to place themſelves under the protection of the French Republic, and to have in future no other concerns with them than as a nation of brothers. As to our Legiſlators, we ſwear it.

The Preſident and Secretaries of the Society,

DOPPET,
MORAS, and
BERNIER.

The convention ordered it to be printed in German, Engliſh, and Spaniſh.

A letter from the commiſſioners of the convention, dated at Verdun, the 16th of October, ſays, that the city has abounded with traitors, and that the convention ought to make a grand example; but they have ſeen with pleaſure, that there were found among them ſome good patriots.

Letter from the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, Oct. 20.

I have received a diſpatch from General Monteſquiou, in which he gives me the reſult of ſeveral conferences which he has had with the city and Republic of Geneva. This reſult is as ſatisfactory as we could wiſh it to be; and I haſte to anticipate to you, that the General has announced to me, a very ſpeedy ſucceſs to his negociation. LE BRUN.

NAMUR, October 11.

Some people are arrived from the army of Gen. Clairfayt, ſuch as commiſſaries, ſuttlers, &c. They ſay, that the troops have undergone the greateſt diſtreſs, that they were four days without eating, that at laſt they killed and eat their horſes, and that if a truce had not been made, they muſt all have ſurrendered; out of 6000 cavalry, which compoſed this army, not above 400 will return; the reſt are all either killed, taken, or the horſes eat! The remains of Gen. Clairfayt's army have already paſſed the French frontier.

BRUSSELS, October 17.

We hear from the provinces of Namur and Luxemburgh, that the army of their Royal Highneſſes Monſieur and the Duke D'Artois, is diſbanded, as well as that under the command of the Duke de Bourbon; the individuals of which theſe armies were compoſed, are in the greateſt diſtreſs, wandering and diſperſed, without knowing where to go, or what is to become of them; many without money, others ſelling their horſes, watches, and even their clothes.

VIENNA, October 6.

The Police of Vienna redoubles its utmoſt attention, to watch foreigners as well as the ſubjects of the Emperor, who may be infected with the ſpirit of Liberty.

According to the obſervations which have been ſome time making, it has been diſcovered, that thoſe citizens whoſe attachment to the country was moſt depended upon, are the declared enemies of Monarchical government, and have every where endeavored to make proſelytes to this opinion. It is found that perſons of all claſſes and conditions are in theſe clubs; it is feared therefore, that the tempeſt, which muſt burſt upon them, will be the more dreadful.

LONDON, October 9.

On Friday night, his Excellency Baron Jacobie, the new Pruſſian Envoy, arrived at Lothian's hotel, in Albemarle-ſtreet, from Berlin. He will be preſented to-morrow to the King, at the levee, and on Thurſday to the Queen.

Yeſterday the Imperial Envoy, and M. Calonne, tranſacted buſineſs with Lord Grenville, at his office, Whitehall.

Oct. 16. The Aſſembly of the Miniſters of the different powers of Europe, is, it ſeems, to commence its functions about the 20th inſt. For ſome of theſe Miniſters, the Auſtrian government has prepared lodgings. As a preliminary ſtep to the holding of a Congreſs, an ordinance has been publiſhed, commanding all the French Emigrants to quit Luxemburg, under the pretext, however, of the ſpeedy arrival of troops.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, January 2.

Mr. Ames of the committee to whom the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the petition of Joseph Henderson was referred, brought in a report, which was read: this was partially in favour of the petitioner. Laid on the table.

The petition of John Roland was read, praying compensation for services performed, and disabilities incurred during the late war. Laid on the table.

The committee on the petition of Ebenezer Cowell, brought in a report, which was against the prayer of the petition. This report was accepted.

The following engrossed bills were read the third time, and passed, viz.

A bill to authorize the settlement of the accounts of Lewis Garanger, for military services, during the late war.

A bill to amend the act establishing a mint, so far as respects the coinage of copper. And

A bill to allow the payment of interest, on a claim of the persons therein mentioned.

Mr. Sedgwick, of the committee appointed, reported a bill to compensate John Tucker.—Read twice, and committed for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, the several petitions of the officers of the late army, were referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

A letter was read from the Secretary of State, containing a list of the Clerk's employed in his department, and the salaries received by each, communicated pursuant to a resolution of the house of Monday last.

In committee of the whole, on Mr. Steele's motion for reducing the military establishment of the United States, &c.

Mr. White in the chair.

The motion was read by the Chairman, and debated till near three o'clock. They then rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

In committee of the whole, on the bill making compensation to the widows and orphans of persons killed while acting under the sanction of flags of truce.

Mr. Dayton in the chair.

The committee discussed the bill. They then rose, reported progress—and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3.

The petition of Charles King, praying to be placed on the pension list, was read and laid on the table.

Mr. W. Smith, of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill to regulate claims to invalid pensions, which was twice read, and committed for to-morrow.

A letter was read from the Secretary of War enclosing a list of the several persons employed in the Department of War, with the salaries allowed to each. Laid on the table.

The report of a select committee on the petition of Joseph Henderson, was referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

In committee of the whole, on the bill making compensation to the widows and orphans of persons killed, bearing flags of truce to the Indians.

Mr. Dayton in the chair.

The committee filled up the blanks and made several amendments to the bill, which were reported to the house, and laid on the table.

The House then, in committee of the whole, Mr. White in the chair, resumed the consideration of Mr. Steele's motion, for reducing the military establishment of the United States. The motion was again read, and debated. Mr. Steele and Mr. Clark supported the motion; Mr. Milledge and Mr. Findley opposed it. A motion for the committee's rising and reporting progress, after some opposition, was carried.

Mr. W. Smith moved, that when the House adjourn, they should adjourn to meet at Ten o'clock. After some remarks from Mr. Livermore, on the want of punctuality in attending at Eleven o'clock, the usual hour of adjournment,—he suggested, as an expedient, the calling over the names of the members at Eleven o'clock. Mr. Smith withdrew his motion to substitute the idea of Mr. Livermore, and made a motion accordingly, in the following words;

That there be a call of the members at the usual hour of adjournment, and that the names of those then absent, be entered on the journal.

This motion was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 4.

Mr. Sterrett Member from Maryland, took his seat this day.

The bill providing compensations for the widows and orphans of the persons who were killed, while acting under the sanction of flags of truce to the Indians, was further discussed in committee of the whole; additional amendments were made, which the committee reported to the House—the House took the same into consideration; they made further amendments, and then the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Treasury enclosing lists of the persons employed in the Treasury Department with the salaries allowed to each;—also a statement of the several Loans made by the executive of the United States, pursuant to law, with the appropriations of the same; ordered that 200 copies of this communication be printed.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to regulate claims to invalid pensions—Mr. Dayton in the chair—The bill was read by the chairman.

A motion by Mr. Livermore, to strike out a clause which provides that applications from persons whose cases have heretofore been decided upon, and their claims rejected, should not be again received and allowed—was after some opposition negatived.

Mr. Venable moved an amendment, the object of which was to invalidate the doings of the judges, acting as commissioners in the cases of applications for pensions, pursuant to the law passed the last session—and to place those pensioners on the same footing with such as are the subjects of the bill now under consideration—this motion occasioned a debate which continued till the time of adjournment—the committee rose and reported progress, and the house adjourned till to-morrow.

RICHMOND, Dec. 26.

We are concerned to be under the necessity of following up our accounts from the western territory, with more disagreeable intelligence from thence.

Some time in the last month, Captain Handley with his company of (drafted) militia, and an escort under their care, marched from Knoxville for Cumberland; on their route they were surprised on the Cumberland trace, between Knoxville and Nashville, by a party of Indians, consisting of about 200;—on their first fire, Capt. Handley and eleven of his men fell, and the remainder of the company and the escort instantly dispersed;—of which twenty-four are still missing, supposed to be killed or taken prisoners.

The militia had no suspicion of being near an enemy, until they received the fatal fire, which brought their commander and so many of their fellow soldiers to the ground.

It is barely justice to the memory of Capt. Handley, to mention, that he had served his country, in a military capacity, five campaigns with distinguished reputation and applause; and that equally in public and private life he lived beloved and respected, and has died universally lamented.

NEWBURYPORT, Dec. 19.

Last week a piece of timber, designed for mast of a large India ship, was drawn over the new Bridge, by upwards of twenty oxen, without so much as causing the least crack to be heard in the Bridge, notwithstanding the enormous weight of the load.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5.

The Directors of the Bank of North-America have declared a dividend of seven and an half per cent. for the six months ending January 1st.

Tuesday afternoon, a number of friends of equality and of the French revolution, Americans and French, partook of a splendid entertainment at Mr. Oeller's hotel, in commemoration of the intelligence lately received of the success of the Gallic arms against those of despotism.

Tickets of admission to the æroštatic experiment by the celebrated Mr. Blanchard, will continue to be sold till Wednesday next, at Oeller's Hotel. Tickets for the first places, five dollars—second places, two dollars.

Since the celebration of the successes of France on the 1st inst. at Oeller's Hotel, a correspondent has observed, that a number of persons have been decorated with the tri-coloured ribbon at their button-holes. The *blue* ribbons talked of, have not yet appeared.

Extract of a letter from Columbia, (S.C.) Dec. 9.

"The Electors of President and Vice-President have voted for the present gentlemen in office. Major Butler is re-elected to the Senate of the United States. The gentlemen in nomination were Gov. Pinckney and Maj. Butler; the former had eight votes, the latter one hundred and eighteen;—a pretty strong evidence of the sentiments of this country in favor of Major Butler's public conduct.—There is no man possesses the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens more highly than Major Butler."

Abstract of Foreign Intelligence.

In the attack of Spires, the Austrians lost 800 men, besides a great number mortally wounded—and though they fought bravely, yet the French had only 20 killed and thirty wounded.

Spain has openly declared its disposition to co-operate with Austria and Prussia against France.

The Porte has refused permission for eight ships of the line, and the same number of frigates of the Russian navy, to pass the Dardanelles, in order to act against the French.

A grand civic feast, on account of the success of the French armies, was to be celebrated in Paris in October.

A serious rupture has taken place among the Jacobins, and it is said they have expelled Brissot, and ordered his name to be erased from their minute-book.

M. Petion is re-elected Mayor of Paris—and M. Garat has accepted the office of Minister of justice.

Tranquility reigns generally in Paris; a general opinion prevails, that neither Louis nor the Queen will be punished with death.—The majority of the Convention appear to be disposed to conciliate parties, rather than encourage animosity; little doubt however exists but that republicanism will remain the French form of government, till future experience shall point out its inefficacy.

M. Danton demanded in the Convention, that the country be declared *out of danger*; this proposition was combated and deferred.

By a letter of the Commissioners to the Convention, dated the 10th October, it appears, that the enemy had 30,000 men encamped without Verdun; and were in possession of the Heighths which command that town, in which they have a great number of sick. Kellerman was making his arrangements to attack this army when it retreated.

Died, in South-Carolina, Hon. HENRY LAURENS, formerly President of Congress, &c.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Vanderhorst, Consul of the United States at Bristol, to the Secretary of State, dated October 10.

"A very uncommon wet harvest-time here, has done much injury to the crops of grain, which were before very promising.—Corn, in consequence, has considerably advanced in price, and it is expected, will still be higher—so that there is at present no doubt among our merchants in this place, but the ports of this kingdom will, in the course of next month, be opened for the admission of foreign grain of all sorts—indeed, so confident are they of this, that many of them have already sent large orders abroad for the purchasing of corn."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Fenwick, Consul of the United States at Bordeaux, to the Secretary of State, dated Sept. 28.

"The crops of grain have proved much less than was expected; in all the southern departments of France, considerable foreign supplies will be wanting. Mr. Cathalan, Vice Consul of Marseilles, is now here—encouraged by the citizens of that place, and the prospect of the scarcity of grain, to come as far as this, and go even to America, in order to buy and procure supplies of wheat and flour; but the uncertainty of the times has deterred him from going on to America. We shall also want much in this and the neighboring departments, and I presume the prices will be high."

DECREE

OF THE

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

SEPT. 5, 1792.

1. THE importation of every kind of tobacco in the leaf is to be permitted, from and after the first day of October next, on paying 10 livres the quintal for the tobaccos which are subject to the duty of 18 livres 15 sous; 12 livres 10 sous for those which pay 25 livres; & 15 livres for all others, except those in segars, which shall pay 25 livres. The duties of ten livres & 12 livres 10 sous, shall be levied as well on the tobacco which shall be imported, reckoning from the above date, as on those which shall then be in *entrepot*. The tobaccos of the Levant shall be admitted in bales; those of Amersfort, in hampers; and those of the Colonies, in bundles.

2. Leaf tobacco imported by sea, shall have the right of *entrepot* eighteen months. They may even pass, by a continuation of *entrepot* from one port to another. They shall pay the duty on the actual weight, and only at the expiration of the time of *entrepot*, or when they shall be taken from thance for national consumption. The whole on condition that the warehouses shall only be in the ports furnished by the merchants at their own expense, and of which the Directors of the Régie shall have a key.

3. Manufactured tobacco, which shall be sold in consequence of seizure, shall be subject to a duty of 15 livres per quintal.

4. Tobaccos seized from persons unknown, and not reclaimed, may be sold three days after notice, to the Solicitor of the Corporation, and advertising the decree of confiscation: the net proceeds of the sales shall be paid immediately to the persons seizing, and divided according to the reles established, or to be established.

5. When several seizures of tobacco shall be separately made from persons unknown within the jurisdiction of the same district-tribunal, and the value of each parcel seized shall not exceed 50 livres, the Régie may demand confiscation by a single petition which shall contain the estimate of each parcel of the tobacco, and a decision shall be issued on the said petition by one and the same judgment.

6. The resolutions in the two preceding articles shall be executed, in respect to all seizures made from persons unknown, of things which shall not have been reclaimed.

We are sorry to see (says a correspondent) the spirit of discord is so predominant in the choice of a *Vice-President* of the United States:—When our country is blessed with faithful disinterested servants, whose chief study is the good of mankind, change them not, lest you change for the worse; and monarchy and all its dreadful concomitants be again seen stalking among us. If the gentleman, who has the honor of filling that office, has not performed with strict justice and equity, the function allotted to him—why not made known? If on the contrary he has, why a change?—Americans be not duped by the exclamations of the Anties, who wish to plant the bitter weeds of discord in this land of liberty: Let it be engraven on your hearts, that

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

Virginia Gazette.

The votes which have been given in the respective states for Vice-President (says a correspondent) will decide the state of the National pulse as to federal principles. The two candidates are represented at extreme points—the one a full-blooded anti-federalist, the other a reputed aristocrat, at the same time an honest man, the noblest work of GOD. The electors being chosen by the immediate representatives of the people, doubtless carried with them their sentiments in the aggregate——hence a very important point *will be decided.*

Albany Paper.

We have the pleasure to announce to every well-wisher to our excellent Constitution, that the firm Patriot and Friend to the true interest of the Union JOHN ADAMS, is re-elected Vice-President by a handsome Majority.

Newport Paper.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Those who vindicate the federal side of the question, take it for a fact that the people are intelligent and enlightened. Therefore they offer reasons to the understandings of the people, supposing them fully capable of perceiving their force. And this has been constantly attempted against the current of prejudice and ignorance, which carries away the least informed part of our citizens in certain districts of the union. This is treating the people respectfully, and as experience has happily proved, according to their real character. It is a fact in corroboration of the remark just made, that the most enlightened part of the United States, is the most federal. The faction, on the other hand, has treated the people as if it were easy to dupe them. They have made a property of a few words, such as monarchy, aristocracy, &c. and it is half the employment of their hireling press to ring the changes upon them. But we are happy to see that these frequent appeals to the supposed ignorance of the country, are as ineffectual as they are insulting.

Whoever sees the conduct of another with the eyes of an enemy will find matter of blame. No man will come off clear when his enemies act as his judges. It is on the other hand no less true, that he to whom every action of a man appears wrong, is that man's enemy.—For as there is some defects in the best man's character, there is some good in the worst, and he who condemns all the words thoughts and actions of the latter, is more the foe of the man than of his faults. Apply this remark to our party scribblers and the faction that supports them. The government of the United States has, with them, no bright spot. It has done nothing praise-worthy. Its best acts, or what its admirers call its best, the restoration of public credit, an adherence to system and order, are termed a curse—a scourge, an oppression. The intention, they say too, is worse than the deed.—The very change of our affairs from adverse to prosperous and happy, they pretend, does no credit to government, and that prosperity was intended and is made the engine of deceiving and corrupting the people in order the more certainly to bind them in chains.

Yet these scribblers have lately, *it is but lately*, dared to say they are federalists, friends of the republican constitution we enjoy. If the government is half as bad they pretend they ought not to be its friends. No man is the friend of what he abhors, and no man will try to make others abhor what he admires. Therefore, Hypocrisy, lay aside your mask; it serves no longer to hide the mark of the beast.

It is devoutly to be wished that France may finally succeed in her form of government without a King. A great republic, wisely constituted and administered so as to secure life liberty and property, not only from violation but from the fear of it, will make the cause of liberty respectable, and in the end triumphant throughout the civilized part of the world. One reflection occurs—It is highly interesting to the happiness of the human race that great rather than small portions of the earth should be subject to one government—provided the many millions forming one nation enjoy a perfectly free constitution. There are many obstacles which small and feeble independent nations oppose to the diffusion of that principle of the fraternity of mankind, so earnestly inculcated by the French National Assembly. A great nation is a great family.—But fear, jealousy, rivalship, and the spirit of commercial monopoly which has afflicted and disgraced this age of improvement more than any other remnant of barbarism build up Alps and Pyrenees to separate the little independeut States of the old world. The means they adopt to guard against evil are the worst of evils. They arm, and their security against each other requires taxes and oppression.—But a great nation not having cause to fear the loss of an independent governmeat is less prone to quarrel with its neighbors.—For surely a free nation will not seek conquests—therefore it is happy for posterity that America and France being great nations will have nothing to fear—being free will have nothing to wish—their power and their example will do much towards diffusing over the earth that system of peace, that fraternity among nations which will give the greatest possible scope for the improvements of science and the happiness of the people.—He therefore that would break the union of America would blast the hopes of mankind.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA,

IN THE YEAR 1792.

From Foreign Ports.		*From Ports in the U. S.*	
Ships	136	Ships	22
Barques	1	Barques	1
Polacres	1	Snows	1
Snows	11	Brigs	56
Brigs	260	Schooners	286
Schooners	107	Sloops	477
Sloops	136		
Total	652	Total	843

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		20/10
3 per Cents,		12/4
Deferred,		12/11
Full shares Bank U. S.	37	per cent. prem.

☞ *Advertisements, &c. omitted, in consequence of the lengthy Debate in this day's Gazette, shall be attended to in our next.*

Pay, Subſiſtence and Cloathing.

1792,	270,374
1793,	728,875
Difference	458,501
Total ſaved dols.	624,607

This was the annual ſaving he propoſed. In his calculation, he remarked, he neglected the bounty held out to the 1600 men yet to be enliſted. As he was counting by tens and hundreds of thouſands, this ſum he did not think worth attending to.

He concluded, that the deciſion of this queſtion would ſpeak the ſenſe of the houſe in regard to the exiſting ſyſtem, and whether there was in the government a ſerious deſire to obtain permanent peace, to defend the frontier effectually, and to provide, without reſorting to new taxes or loans, for the regular and ſpeedy reduction of the public debt.—An object which ſeems to be highly deſired by the Secretary of the Treaſury, and all other diſintereſted citizens throughout the union.

Mr. Hartley declared himſelf againſt the object of the motion. He was of opinion that at this time, when a treaty of peace was depending, it would be highly dangerous to adopt any ſtep for reducing our military eſtabliſhment. The preſident he ſaid, appeared to him to have acted with the greateſt economy in organizing the forces he was empowered to raiſe.

He ſtated the difficulty of raiſing troops in this country, and again inſiſted on the impolicy of diſbanding thoſe enliſted at this critical period. A reſpectable force kept up, might produce peace by ſpring, and in that caſe no one would regret the expence of the equipment.

The part of the country from which the gentleman who made the motion came, it was true, was not expoſed to the incurſions of the Indians but this was, by no means the caſe in other parts of the United States.

He then adverted to Mr. Steel's arguments to prove that regular troops were unequal to a conteſt with Indians. There was no inſtance in which, he anſwered, a body of regular troops had been beaten by an equal number of Indians. The army in the campaign of 1791 was undiſciplined; the only regiment properly diſciplined at the time of General St. Clair's defeat was not in the engagement; this inſtance therefore of the Indians' ſucceſs ſhould not, he conceived, be brought into view as a proof of the inefficacy of regular troops in ſuch a war. It was evident that the troops on the frontiers this ſeaſon had afforded very effectual protection to the frontiers of Pennſylvania and Virginia.

He dwelt on the impropriety of employing the militia on this ſervice; the diſtreſs that the loſs of a conſiderable body of heads of families in a diſtrict would occaſion was too ſerious an evil to think light of. Men enliſting as regulars, on the other hand, were chiefly adventurers and ſingle men, the loſs of whom would be much leſs felt.

Mr. Parker roſe in favor of the motion. He adverted to the effects produced by an encreaſe of the ſtanding forces of this country; it immediately occaſioned a proportional increaſe of the armies of our ealous neighbours to the North and South. He mentioned a paper that was ſome time ſince read in the Houſe, a meſſage or talk from Lord Dorcheſter to the Indians;—in it they were told that Prince Edward, a ſon of their friend the great King, had arrived with a choſen band of warriors to protect them. The Indians, he ſaid, had a higher idea of the military protection of the Britiſh, and would prefer it to ours. The Britiſh were better acquainted with the effect of military parade on the Indians, and better able with their veteran troops to take advantage of thoſe feelings. Every effort of ours to enhance our military reputation, by an encreaſe of forces, would be followed by a ſimilar ſtep in the Britiſh colony; and we ſhould, in the end, only make war on our finances. The Britiſh, he ſtated, were better able to afford to make a perpetual ſhew of military: it was more conſiſtent with the ſpirit of their political inſtitutions. A ſimilar ſyſtem was not well adapted to the ſentiments of the people here, where citizen-ſoldiers were ready to turn out for ſomething ſubſtantial only.

Before this laſt war with the Indians, depredations had no doubt been made by them on our territory, and by our people on theirs, but nothing ſerious had occurred till the war was begun.

He approved of garriſoning thoſe poſts that could afford ſhelter to the inhabitants of the frontiers in caſe of attack; but did not think regular troops adequate to any other taſk in an Indian war. He inſiſted on the opinion, that the militia alone were equal to undertake an offenſive war againſt the Indians.

Mr. Fitzſimons firſt ſpoke of the importance of the queſtion. It ſtrikes at a total alteration of the ſyſtem adopted to preſerve peace and protect our frontier citizens. He was not of opinion that thoſe citizens on the frontiers were able to protect the country. The light which would be thrown on the ſubject in the courſe of the debate, he expected, would determine the point. He hoped the queſtion would be amply diſcuſſed; but in the mean time he was ſorry, he ſaid, to ſee an attempt made to influence the opinions of members by ſtatements and calculations, which he imagined were by no means accurate. He mentioned an inſtance in which they had been placed in ſuch a point of view as might make an improper impreſſion. The gentleman ſtated that the war had coſt the Union upwards of 3,545,000 dollars.

Mr. Steele ſaid in explanation, that he had aſſerted, that ſum had already been appropriated or was called for.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid the money appropriated was not all expended, and that aſked for was ſtill in the power of the Houſe to grant or not. He could not poſitively ſay, at firſt view of the gentleman's calculations, whether they were all equally erroneous; but this inſtance, he conceived, was not much in favor of his accuracy. Circumſtances might very well account for a difference in the expence of an army; troops near Fort Waſhington could not be provided at the ſame rate as in more populous parts of the ſtates.—The depending treaty of peace, he declared, raiſed a great objection in his mind to the object of the motion. If on conſideration, however, it ſhould appear that the frontiers could be better defended without regulars, and a valuable ſaving made, he ſhould be in favor of the motion. He reminded the gentleman, that when he quoted the amount of the ſaving he propoſed, he had forgot to take into view the expence of the five Kentucky expeditions.

Mr. Steele ſaid he had mentioned that theſe might each coſt 30,000 dollars.

Mr. White expreſſed his diſlike to regular ſtanding forces, and that he wiſhed more uſe had been made of the militia againſt the Indians; yet he was averſe to a reduction, unleſs a more effectual plan of defence was offered as a ſubſtitute to that now in uſe.

It was moved to refer the motion to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Steele expreſſed his wiſh to ſee the object of the motion diſcuſſed in committee. He ſaid ſomething on the accuracy of his ſtatements, which had been queſtioned, and again mentioned the ſource from which they were drawn.

Mr. Williamſon, as a proof of the efficacy of militia in oppoſition to the Indians, cited the inſtance of Major Adair's reſiſtance to a body greatly ſuperior in numbers.

Mr. Smith, S. C. declared himſelf againſt the object of the reſolution. The Preſident, he ſaid, had the power to diſband any part of the army, when their ſervice was no longer wanted; and his confidence in the Preſident (a feeling which, from the unanimous vote of re-election, he had recently received, ſeemed to be very prevalent) led him to feel well ſatisfied that they would not be kept in ſervice unneceſſarily one moment.

Mr. Dayton next roſe. He ſaid he was in favor of referring the motion to a committee of the whole Houſe. He ſhould not, he declared, have riſen, if he had not heard from the two members from North-Carolina, the ſtrangeſt perverſion of argument, and the moſt extraordinary kind of reaſoning he ever remembered to have heard. The member who ſpoke firſt, from North-Carolina, decried every idea of energy and efficiency in regular diſciplined troops, conſidering them not only inefficient, but contemptible, when employed againſt Indians, and to confirm his aſſertion had inſtanced the expedition and defeat under General St. Clair, when it was well known that there were not in fact two companies of regular diſciplined infantry in the army of that General. The other member had as extravagantly commended the back-country militia, and extolled them for their efficiency and ſucceſs in Indian warfare, of which Major Adair, in a late rencounter with a ſuperior body of ſavages, had, he ſaid, furniſhed an evidence.

In anſwer to this, Mr. D. was compelled to remark, what he ſhould otherwiſe never have done, that the affair alluded to, made on his mind a very different impreſſion, and led to a concluſion directly contrary to that which the gentleman had drawn from it—The major, had unqueſtionably been ſurprized, and as unqueſtionably been beaten, and ſuffered the capture of almoſt all his horſes and other property in his camp; but what he conceived to be ſtill worſe, it appeared that at the commencement of the action, about half of his men deſerted him, and ſecured themſelves within the garriſon. This inſtance of the proweſs of irregulars ſelected by the N. C. member to ſupport his arguments would, Mr. Dayton believed, be found upon enquiry to be an unfortunate one.

As he was upon the floor, Mr. Dayton obſerved, that he could not refrain from taking ſome further notice of the laboured ſpeech which the houſe had juſt heard from the mover of the propoſition under conſideration. He ſhould, he ſaid, be ſhort, for no member could be ſuppoſed to be prepared to anſwer a ſpeech which certainly no one could have expected to have heard within theſe walls; but as he thought it probable ſuch another one would never again be uttered there, he could not omit a remark or two upon it. It was admirably calculated, and would ſeem to have been deſigned, to prejudice the people of the United States againſt the whole adminiſtration of the government. It would doubtleſs be recollected that but a few days ago, this very gentleman was ſtrenuouſly contending for propriety, decorum and decency in debate, which he complained was not obſerved by gentlemen who were oppoſed to the report of the committee on the failure of the weſtern expedition; notwithſtanding this, not content with levelling the moſt unbounded cenſure againſt the head of the war department, he had laviſhed the moſt virulent abuſe upon the Preſident of the United States particularly, and upon a large majority of both houſes of Congreſs.

The member had produced a variety of arithmetical ſtatements and calculations, the accuracy and truth of which not only had been queſtioned, but denied by other members who had replied to him. One thing Mr. Dayton ſaid he could not avoid remarking, which was that that gentleman had preſented as unaccountable and myſterious, the encreaſed appropriations for the war department for 91, 92, and 93, as if it was in any wiſe ſtrange, that 2000 men ſhould require more ordnance, hoſpital and quarter-maſter's ſtores than 1000, or that 5000 men ſhould require more than them both. Yet from ſtatements of that nature, the gentleman affected to believe, and boldly declared that there muſt be the groſſeſt abuſes in the adminiſtration. If the annual encreaſe of our expences for protecting the frontiers, deſerved the cenſure that had been ſo liberally beſtowed, it ought to fall directly on the legiſlature who, Mr. Dayton ſaid, had directed it by their laws, and not upon the executive who were merely the inſtrument to carry thoſe laws into effect. So much for the ſpeech, but with reſpect to the motion which called for a very different anſwer, and more mature conſideration, he ſhould only add, that however he might favor a reduction of our military eſtabliſhment, if the queſtion ſtood upon its own merits alone, unconnected with ſome recent circumſtances, he ſhould think it his duty to oppoſe the meaſure at the preſent, as it might tend to embarraſs the executive in their purſuits and proſpects of pacification, and becauſe he well knew it to be the temper of the Indians, and indeed of every other people, to riſe in their demands in the ſame proportion that their treating enemy quieted their fears & leſſened their danger. If our eſtabliſhment was determined to be leſſened, It would be known to the ſavages before the treaty,—in conſequence of which, he did not doubt, they would become more extravagant and inſolent in their terms, and that of courſe what was now recommended as an œconomical ſaving to the public, would eventually prove to be profuſion in the extreme.

Mr. Wadſworth expreſſed himſelf in a few words againſt the reſolution.

Mr. Ames did juſtice to the gentleman's induſtry in the collection of materials in ſupport of his motion. An opportunity, he hoped would be given, to go over the ground he had ſo ably traverſed.

He ſaid ſomething of the neceſſity of ſtability in the meaſures of every government; on the importance of the queſtion which the fate of the reſolution was to decide, and hoped it would meet an ample diſcuſſion.

The motion for referring the reſolution to a committee of the whole was agreed to, and Wedneſday was appointed to take it up. Adjourned.

The MEMBERS of the

Inſurance Company

OF NORTH-AMERICA,

ARE deſired to take NOTICE, that the time for which their DIRECTORS were elected, will expire, according to the Conſtitution, on the ſecond Tueſday (being the eighth day) of the preſent month—when another Election for Fifteen DIRECTORS is to be held, at their Office, No. 119, South Front-ſtreet, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

January 1. 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

That well-known Place, called

South-Point,

LYING at the end of Sinipuxent Neck, on the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland, within two miles of the Inlet, in Worceſter County, in the ſaid State, being the firſt landing for veſſels that trade in there. From the ſituation of the place, it is convenient for fiſh, clams and oyſters, is open to the ſea, and has every conveniency that could be wiſhed for. The ſoil is excellent for Indian corn, wheat or flax, is natural to clover, and has a good marſh paſture for ſtock.

Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, may know the terms by applying to *Aſhton Humphreys*, Eſq. in Philadelphia—Mr. *Benjamin Purnell*, in Indian Town, Worceſter County—or to Capt. *Littleton Robins*, near the place.

Jan. 2. (4t)

RUN-AWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, THE 12th APRIL,

A NEGRO BOY, named *Zeb*; ſlim and tall, ſixteen years old; came to Samuel Lipincot's at Bordentown on the 15th, ſaid his name was *Henry*, and left that place the 27th May.—On the 27th day of June, he was taken up in Bucks County, and carried before a Magiſtrate, ſaid he was free, and that he lived on the Suſquehannah—that a perſon by the name of Abraham Prall, took him three days journey from home, and turned him adrift with one dollar—He aſked the Juſtice for a paſs to go to his father, and nothing appeared to the contrary—He lived with one Thomas Paxwell till the 19th of this inſtant, and then made his eſcape from him; he called his name *Peter Johnſton*—had on an old Grey Coating Round Jacket, lined with red baize; an old pair Leather Breeches, and an old Felt Hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Boy, and brings him to JACOB MERSEREAU, on Staten-Iſland, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, paid by

JACOB MERSEREAU, Lieut. Col.

Dec. 29. 1aw 6w

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 20, 1792.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of the United States are hereby informed, that according to the ſtatute of incorporation, a general election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the ſeventh day of January next, at ten o'cock in the forenoon.

And purſuan to the eleventh ſection of the Bye-Laws, the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank are hereby notified to aſſemble in general meeting at the ſame place, on Tueſday the eighth day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subſcribers having been appointed a committee of the Board of the Truſtees of the Univerſity of North-Carolina, for the purpoſe of receiving propoſals from ſuch gentlemen as may intend to undertake the inſtruction of youth in that inſtitution, take the opportunity of making known to the public their wiſh that ſuch gentlemen ſhould ſignify their inclination to the ſubſcribers.

The objects to which it is contemplated by the Board to turn the attention of the ſtudents, on the firſt eſtabliſhment, are—The ſtudy of Languages, particularly the Engliſh—Hiſtory, ancient and modern—the Belle-lettres—Logic and Moral Philoſophy—the knowledge of the Mathematics and Natural Philoſophy—Agriculture and Botany, with the principles of Architecture.

Gentlemen converſant in theſe branches of Science and Literature, and who can be well recommended, will receive very handſome encouragement by the Board. The exerciſes of the inſtitution will commence as early as poſſible after the completion of the buildings of the Univerſity, which are to be contracted for immediately.

SAMUEL ASHE,
A. MOORE,
JOHN HAYE,
DAVID STONE,
SAM. M'CORKLES.

D25 epam